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the common sort in the United States. It is derived from the rhizome or underground stem of *Maranta*. It consists of grains (Fig. 161) with a length of 24 tt. or less. They are ellipsoid or egg-shaped with the nucleus in the centre or toward the larger end. By this character it is at once distinguished from Potato-starch, which it otherwise resembles.

The rings are easily seen, though fine. West India *Maranta* is often adulterated. The starches which are used to falsify it can be detected with certainty only by the microscope.

BOTANICAL OBSERVATIONS IN SOUTHERN UTAH.

BY DR. C. C. PARRY.

No. 5.

No. 143. *Nemacladus ramosissimus* Nutt. Torrey, Bot. Mex. Bound., p. 108, t. 14.

No. 144. *Utricularia vulgaris* L. Cedar City. July.

No. 145. *Phelipaea Ludoviciana* Walp.

No. 146. *Antirrhinum Cooperi* Gray. Proc. Am. Acad., vol. vii, p. 376. A slender twining plant, likely to be overlooked, collected by Dr. Cooper on the Lower Colorado in 1861; also by C. A. Almendinger in 1868; found sparingly near St. George in the shade of high basaltic cliffs. May.

No. 147. *Eranium* —? A slender, large flowered, showy annual, growing abundantly on gravelly hills near St. George; flowers mostly bright yellow. A light pink variety (?) was also met with later in the season.

———. *Mimulus rubellus* Gray.

No. 148. *Pentstemon ambiguus* Torrey. Marcy's Rep., t. 16. Dry sandy soil in the upper valley of the Virgen. June.

No. 149. *Pentstemon Eatonii* Gray. Proc. Am. Acad., vol. viii, p. 395. Common in all rocky gorges near St. George; also cultivated in gardens.

No. 150. *Pentstemon glaber* Pursh, var. Cedar City. July.

No. 151. *Pentstemon caespitosus* Gray, var. Cedar City. July.

No. 152. *Pentstemon puniceus* Gray, var. *Parryi* (?). Beaver-dam mountains. May.

No. 153. *Castilleja parviflora* Bong.

No. 154. *Castilleja affinis* H. & A.

No. 155. *Cordylanthus (Hemistegia) Parryi*, n. sp. Closely resembling *C. canescens*, from which it is distinguished by its scattered greenish-yellow flowers, the bracts exceeding the calyx and corolla, the narrow erect teeth of the calyx, the tube of the corolla much shorter than the throat, and by the shorter filaments sparsely hairy. *C. canescens* has purple flowers in crowded heads, the bracts equalling the calyx and corolla, the teeth of the calyx short and spreading, the corolla-tube as long as the throat, and all the filaments naked.—Saline marshes in the valley of the Virgen. June.

—S. WATSON.

No. 156. *Cordylanthus Kingii* Watson. King's Rep., p. 233, t. 22. High mountains east of Cedar City. July.

No. 157. *Nicotiana attenuata* Torr. Watson, King's Rep., p. 276, t. 27. Common in all waste places near St. George. May.

No. 158. *Nicotiana trigonophylla* Dunal. Common on rocky hills near St. George. May.

No. 159. *Audibertia incana* Benth. A very showy, strong-scented, aromatic plant, growing in clumps, 1-2 feet high. May.

No. 160. *Salazaria Mexicana* Torr. Bot. Mex. Bound., p. 133, t. 39. Not uncommon on rocky slopes adjoining the Virgen, from whence the first imperfect specimens were collected by Fremont in 1844. Flowering in May; fruit in June.

No. 161. *Salvia Columbaria* Benth.

No. 162. *Lophanthus urticifolius* Benth. Cedar City. July.

No. 163. *Lithospermum angustifolium* Michx. Gray, Proc. Am. Acad., vol. x, p. 51.

No. 164. *Eritrichium micranthum* Torr. Gray, Proc. Am. Acad., vol. x, p. 58.

No. 165. *Eritrichium circumscissum*. Gray, Proc. Am. Acad., vol. x, p. 58. Beautifully figured by Torrey in Bot. Wilkes' Explor. Exped., t. 12, B.

No. 166. *Eritrichium leucophæum* A. DC. Gray, Proc. Am. Acad., vol. x, p. 61. Flowers light yellow. Beaver-dam mountains. May.

No. 167. *Pectocarya lateriflora* DC.

No. 168, 169. *Eritrichium pterocaryum* Torr. Bot. Wilkes' Explor. Exped., p. 415, t. 13, B.

No. 170. *Amsinckia tessellata* Gray. Proc. Am. Acad., vol. x, p. 54.

No. 171. *Eritrichium angustifolium* Torr. Gray, Proc. Am. Acad., vol. x, p. 59.

No. 172. *Echinopspermum deflexum* Lehm., var. *floribundum*. Hook. Fl. Bor.-Am., vol. ii, p. 84, t. 164. Pine valley. June.

No. 173. *Eritrichium glomeratum* DC., var. *humile* Gray. Proc. Am. Acad., vol. x, p. 61.

No. 174. *Hydrophyllum occidentale*, var. *Watsoni* Gray. Proc. Am. Acad., vol. x, p. 316. High mountains east of Cedar City. July.

No. 175. *Emmenanthe penduliflora* Benth. Upper Santa Clara valley. June.

No. 176. *Phacelia integrifolia* Torr. Gray, Proc. Am. Acad., vol. x, p. 318. Gypseous clay soil in the valley of the Virgen. May.

No. 177. *Phacelia Fremontii* Torr. One of the earliest and most showy spring flowers. March to May.

No. 178. *Phacelia Ivestiana* Torr. Inconspicuous white flowers. St. George. April.

No. 179. *Phacelia (Eutoca) cephalotes* n. sp. Gray, Proc. Am. Acad., vol. x, p. 325. On bare clay soil in the valley of the Virgen. May.

No. 180. *Phacelia crenulata* Torr. Gray, Proc. Am. Acad., vol. x, p. 318. Exposed rocky and gravelly slopes. St. George. May.

No. 181. *Phacelia micrantha* Torr. Bot. Mex. Bound., p. 144. Gray, Proc. Am. Acad., vol. x, p. 327. Crevices of basaltic rocks. April.

No. 182. *Phacelia pulchella* n. sp. Gray, Proc. Am. Acad., vol. x, p. 326. Abundant on gypseous clay hills near St. George. May.

No. 183. *Phacelia rotundifolia* Torr. In shaded crevices of perpendicular rocks. St. George. May.

No. 184. *Phacelia ramosissima* Dougl. Gray, Proc. Am. Acad., vol. x, p. 319. Dry bushy plains, subsucculent on low shrubs. May.

No. 185. *Nama demissa* Gray. Proc. Am. Acad., vol. viii, p. 283. A low annual, with copious red flowers set on the prostrate branches; abundant on gravelly slopes near St. George. May.

———. *Tricardalia Watsoni* Torr. Watson, King's Rep., p. 258, t. 24. Only a single specimen of this interesting plant was found on the south bank of the Virgen. April.

No. 186. *Phlox canescens* Torr. & Gray. The common tufted Phlox of this region.

No. 187. *Gilia filiformis* Parry, n. sp. Gray, Proc. Am. Acad., vol. x, p. 75. Rocky slopes near St. George, April. A very delicate species, resembling in flowers and foliage some of the slender forms of *Linum*.

No. 188. *Gilia latifolia* n. sp. Annual, viscid with spreading glandular hairs, erect, 4-6 inches high, branching only above; leaves few, broadly ovate, 1-1½ inches long, rounded at the apex, narrowed below into the usually slender petiole, coarsely sinuately dentate with spinose teeth; flowers scattered in a loose panicle; bracts setaceous; calyx 2½ lines long, cleft nearly to the middle with setosely acuminate lobes;

corolla short funnel form, 3 lines long, light pink, the acute lobes half as long as the tube; filaments included, inserted below the middle of the tube; capsule oblong, many-seeded; seed not mucilaginous. — Of peculiar habit, to be included in the section *Eugilia*, but not approaching closely any of the other species. — S. WATSON.

No. 189. *Gilia Bigelovii* Gray. Proc. Am. Acad., vol. viii, p. 265. Watson, King's Rep., p. 263, t. 15, f. 3.

No. 190. *Gilia setosissima* Gray, l. c., p. 271. A very neat and ornamental species, abundant on rocky slopes near St. George. May.

No. 191. *Gilia polycladon* Torr. Bot. Mex. Bound., p. 146. Gray, l. c., p. 274.

No. 192. *Gilia floccosa*, var. Gray, l. c., p. 272.

No. 193. *Gilia congesta* Hook., var. *crebrifolia* Gray, l. c., p. 274.

No. 194. *Gilia aggregata* Spreng., var. *Bridgesii* Gray, l. c., p. 276. Pine valley. June.

No. 195. *Gilia filifolia* Nutt. Gray, l. c., p. 272. Upper Santa Clara. June.

No. 196. *Gilia demissa* Gray, l. c., p. 263.

No. 197. *Gilia leptomeria* Gray, l. c., p. 278. Watson, King's Rep., p. 270, t. 26, fig. 6-11.

No. 198. *Gilia inconspicua* Dougl. Gray, l. c., p. 278.

No. 199. *Gilia inconspicua*, var. (?). Apparently distinct from the above form. Rocky slopes, St. George. April.

No. 200. *Polemonium humile* Willd., var. Pine valley. June.

No. 201. *Lycium Andersoni* Gray. Common on rocky hills near St. George; distinguished from the following by its copious slender flowers and general habit; flowering in April; fruit in June. The bright red or amber colored berries are edible.

No. 202. *Lycium Torreyi* Gray. Low saline flats of the Virgin. With larger flowers than the former; 3 to 6 feet in height; fruit red, not edible. Flowering in May; fruit in July.

No. 203. *Frasera albo-marginata* Watson. King's Rep., p. 280.

No. 204. *Cressa Cretica* L., var. DC. Prodr., vol. ix, p. 140.

No. 205. *Cuscuta denticulata* n. sp. Stems very slender, hairlike; flowers few, in loose glomerules, on short pedicels, small (scarcely one line long), white; lobes of the deeply divided globular calyx almost orbicular, over-lapping, concave, thinly membranaceous, denticulate, covering the short campanulate (finally urceolate) tube of the corolla; lobes broadly oval, obtuse, spreading, at last reflexed, as long as the tube; scales narrow, denticulate, reaching to the base of the ovate almost sessile anthers; styles slender, as long as the conical, pointed ovary, bearing slightly thickened (scarcely capitate) stigmas; capsule covered by the withering corolla, indehiscent (?), enclosing one or two seeds. — St. George, Utah, on shrubs and herbs (*Coleogyne*, *Biscutella*) in arid soil; the first addition to our *Cuscuta*-flora since my synopsis was published, 16 years ago. Apparently allied to *C. applanata* Eng., of Arizona, but with much smaller flowers and an acute, not depressed ovary, different calyx, etc. — Dr. G. ENGELMANN.

No. 206. *Cuscuta Californica*, var. (?) *squamigera* Engelm. Cusc. p. 499. On *Suaeda diffusa* Watson. Originally found in the same region by Remy and in Arizona by Dr. Palmer, always on saline herbs; no collector has obtained the fruit as yet. — Dr. G. ENGELMANN.

No. 207. *Asclepias leucophylla* n. sp. Erect, tall; leaves (upper) sessile with a broad cordate base, tapering to a sharp bristly point, white tomentose; umbels many flowered, alternating, lateral and terminal; pedicels a little shorter than the peduncles; calyx tomentose; corolla woolly outside; hoods as long as the short-stalked staminal tube, slightly spreading, ovate, obtuse, rounded on the inner margin; horn from the lower part of the hood, broad, ascending, horizontally incurved over the cusps of the anthers; pollen masses lance-linear, slender, slightly curved.

Dry sandy "washes" of the Virgin River, fl. June, fruit not seen. Stem 3-5 feet high; upper leaves $3\frac{1}{2}$ -4 inches long, $1\frac{1}{2}$ - $1\frac{3}{4}$ wide near the base, gradually enlarging downwards, white tomentose on both sides, becoming mottled when old. Peduncles about 1 inch, pedicels $\frac{3}{4}$ inch in length; flowers about the size of those of *A. Cornuti*, with yellowish green corolla and yellow crown. This species is closely related to two other white-woolly south-western species, viz.: *A. vestita*, H. & A., and *A. eriocarpa*

Benth.; the former of which has also long-acuminate leaves, but those of the latter are oblong and obtuse at both ends; all these have a short-stalked crown, broad ovate truncate or rounded hoods, and a short broad horn.

In *A. leucophylla* the hoods are largest and fully as long as the anther-tube, rounded and not dentate at the upper inner edge; the broad falcate horizontally incurved horns originate from the base and lower half of the hood; cartilaginous margin of anthers long, obtuse-angled at base; pollen masses slender, $\frac{3}{4}$ line or more long; pistils glabrous.

In *A. eriocarpa* (Hartweg's original specimen in herb. A. Gray, Remy in Mus. Paris) the hoods are shorter than the tube, angular or forming a tooth where the upper and inner margins meet, with two distinct saccate lateral projections; the broad, falcate, horizontally incurved horns originate from the entire midrib of the hood or its upper half; cartilaginous margins of the anthers shorter, sharp-angled below; pollen masses and pistils as in the last.

In *A. vestita* (Douglas' original and Bolander's specimens in herb. A. Gray) the short hood reaches to the top of the anther-tube and has a long horizontal tooth where the upper and inner margins meet; the broad obtuse horn, incurved, but more erect and exsert than in either of the allied species, originates from the middle and lower part of the tube; cartilaginous margin of anthers short, rounded below; pollen masses only $\frac{1}{2}$ line in length, broad in proportion and more curved; pistil hairy.—Dr. G. ENGELMANN.

No. 208. *Acerates decumbens* Decne. Cedar City. July.

No. 209. *Astephanus Utahensis* n. sp. Glabrous, slender, spreading stems from a thick cylindric root; linear or filiform leaves; axillary few-flowered umbels; dull yellow minute flowers; corolla deeply campanulate with sub-erect cucullate lobes with inflexed points; follicles slender, long-acuminate, smooth; seeds scaly.—Drifting sand-hills near St. George, the fleshy roots penetrating to a great depth, giving origin just below the surface to the slender branches, that twine on adjoining shrubs or swing loosely on the scorching dry sands. Flowers in May; fruit in June.

This very peculiar little Asclepiad has its nearest relatives at the Cape of Good Hope, with one or two stray species in the West Indies and South America. The whole plant is of a grayish green color, the thick cylindric root light brown; the branching stems from less than a span to over a foot in length; leaves about one inch long, $\frac{1}{4}$ line wide; flowers about 1-1 $\frac{1}{2}$ lines wide. The corolla is almost closed by the cucullate inflexed points of the lobes and is glandular papillose internally, so that here these lobes themselves assume the shape and perform the functions of the hoods of other Asclepiads, to allure and retain insects to assist in the fertilization of the pistil. The pendulous broadly oval pollen masses are only one-tenth of one line long; slender follicles 2-2 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches long; comose seeds unusually rough by scale-like protuberances.—Dr. G. ENGELMANN.

No. 210. *Fraxinus anomala* Torr. Watson, King's Rep., p. 283. Common on hill-sides and sandstone ravines throughout Southern Utah. Flowers in April; fruit in June.

No. 211. *Mirabilis Californica* Gray. Bot. Mex. Bound., p. 173.

No. 212. *Abronia cycloptera* Gray. Am. Jour. Sci., Ser. 2, vol. xv, p. 319.

No. 213. *Selinocarpus diffusus* Gray. Bot. Mex. Bound., p. 168.

No. 214. *Atriplex Powellii* Watson. Revis. Chenop. in Proc. Am. Acad., vol. ix, p. 114. Saline marshes of the Lower Sevier valley; July.

No. 215. *Chenopodium Botrys* L. Waste places. St. George.

No. 216. *Atriplex expansa* (?) Watson. l. c., p. 116.

No. 217, 220. *Atriplex confertifolia* Watson. l. c., p. 119.

No. 218. *Suaeda diffusa* (?) Watson, l. c., p. 88.

No. 219. *Atriplex Nuttallii* Watson, l. c., p. 116.

No. 221. *Atriplex canescens* James, var. *angustifolia* Watson, l. c., p. 120.

No. 222. *Grayia polygaloides* H. & A. Watson, l. c., p. 122.

No. 223, 224. *Kochia Americana* Watson, l. c., p. 93.

No. 225. *Eurotia lanata* Moquin. Watson, l. c., p. 121.

No. 226. *Parietaria debilis* Forst. On steep basaltic rocks. St. George. May.

No. 227. *Polygonum coarctatum* Dougl. DC. Prodr., vol. xiv, p. 101.

No. 228. *Oxythea perfoliata* Torr. & Gray. Watson, King's Rep., p. 311. t. 34, fig. 1. Common on gravelly table-lands. St. George. May.

No. 229. *Pterostegia drymarioides* F. & M. Torr. & Gray, Revis. Eriog. in Proc. Am. Acad., vol. viii, p. 200. Shaded rock crevices. April.

No. 230. *Chorizanthe brevicornu* Torr. & Gray, l. c., p. 196.

No. 231. *Chorizanthe rigida* Torr. & Gray, l. c., p. 198.

No. 232. *Centrostegia Thurberi* Gray. Torr. & Gray, l. c., p. 192. Upper Santa Clara valley. June.

No. 233. *Eriogonum racemosum* Nutt. Torr. & Gray, l. c., p. 175. Lower Sevier valley. June.

No. 234. *Eriogonum fasciculatum* Benth. Torr. & Gray, l. c., p. 169. Rocky crevices. St. George. June.

No. 235. *Eriogonum angulosum* Benth. Torr. & Gray, l. c., p. 187.

No. 236. *Eriogonum inflatum* Torr. Torr. & Gray, l. c., p. 185. Rocky hills. St. George. May.

No. 237. *Eriogonum reniforme* Torr. Torr. & Gray, l. c., p. 184.

No. 238. *Eriogonum Thomasii* Torr. Torr. & Gray, l. c., p. 184. Forming large patches on exsiccated alluvial soil, in the valley of the Virgen. May.

No. 239. *Eriogonum Parryi* n. sp. Gray, Proc. Am. Acad., vol. x, p. 77. Rocky slopes near St. George, May; very variable in size, in robust specimens the leaves fully two inches broad.

No. 240. *Eriogonum trichopodium* Torr. & Gray, l. c., p. 185. One of the common gregarious species, which in the season of flowering in the latter part of May, gives a peculiar yellowish green color to the hills adjoining St. George.

No. 241. *Eriogonum ovalifolium* Nutt. Torr. & Gray, l. c., p. 164. Beaver-dam mountains. May.

No. 242, 244. *Eriogonum microthecum* Nutt. Torr. & Gray, l. c., p. 170. Cedar City. July.

No. 243. *Eriogonum villiflorum* Gray. Proc. Am. Acad., vol. viii, p. 630. Cedar City. July.

No. 245. *Eriogonum spatulatum* n. sp. Gray, Proc. Am. Acad., vol. x, p. 76. Lower valley of the Sevier. July.

No. 246. *Rumex hymenosepalus* Torrey. Bot. Mex. Bound., p. 177. Abundant on dry sandy or rocky slopes near St. George; the young tender shoots in domestic use as a substitute for rhubarb. May.

———. *Shepherdia rotundifolia* n. sp. Silvery tomentose and scurfy; leaves persistent, round-oval or ovate, mostly somewhat cordate, shortly petioled, beneath densely stellate-white scurfy, as well as the branches, above less scurfy and greenish; flowers all in the axils of ordinary leaves, on pedicels about the length of the perianth, the male flowers mostly in threes and the female solitary; filaments very short, glabrous; fruit globular, scurfy; akene ovate, unequally channelled at base.—On bare clay soil in the upper valley of the Virgen, A. L. Siler, 1873. Forming low densely branched bushes with dull-colored evergreen foliage; flowering in March, perfecting its fruit in July.

No. 247. *Euphorbia Parryi* n. sp. Annual, erect, slender, pale-green, glabrous, with dichotomous spreading branches; leaves linear, nearly equal at base, acutish or acute at both ends, with setaceous slit stipules; involucre campanulate, on moderately long peduncles in the forks of the branches, with unequal small truncate appendages; styles short, somewhat erect; capsule sharp-angled; seeds ovate, minutely granulate. — St. George, in loose drifting sand. Plant about a span in height; leaves $\frac{1}{2}$ –1 inch long, $\frac{1}{4}$ line wide, rolled inward when drying; involucre $\frac{3}{4}$ –1 line long, and with the greenish-white appendages of the same width; stamens numerous, with conspicuous feathery bracts between them; styles about the length of the ovary; seeds $\frac{3}{4}$ line long, rather thick, obtusely angled, surface covered with minute granules, disposed in transverse lines. Habit very similar to *E. revoluta* Engel., but this has a dark purplish-green color, revolute not involute leaves, very much smaller, slender turbinate involucre on short peduncles, and smaller, sharp-angled, strongly cross-ribbed seeds. The charac-

ters of our species point to an alliance with *E. zygothylloides* Boiss.—Dr. G. ENGELMANN.

No. 248. *Celtis occidentalis* L., var.

No. 249, 251. *Ephedra antispythitica* C. A. Meyer. Watson, King's Rep., p. 238, t. 39.

No. 250. *Ephedra trifurca* Torr. Watson, l. c., p. 239. Not uncommon on bare saline wastes in the valley of the Virgin. May.

No. 252. *Allium Palmeri* Watson. King's Rep., p. 487, t. 37, fig. 10-11. High mountains east of Cedar City. July.

No. 253. *Androstephium breviflorum* Watson. Am. Naturalist, vol. vii, p. 303. Common on rocky hills near St. George. April.

No. 254. *Calochortus flexuosus* Watson, l. c., p. 303. A fine large-flowered species, which on account of its branching habit continues to put forth its showy tulip-like flowers for several weeks. May.

No. 255. *Calochortus Nuttallii* Torr. & Gray. High mountains east of Cedar City. July.

No. 256. *Milla capitata* Baker, var. *pauciflora* Torr. Watson, King's Rep., p. 490.

No. 257. *Yucca brevifolia* Engel. King's Rep., p. 496. Beaver-dam mountains; flowering in May. See above, Am. Naturalist, vol. ix, p. 141.

No. 258. *Anemopsis Californica* H. & A. Bot. Beechey, p. 390, t. 92.

No. 259. *Polypogon Monspeliensis* Desf. Frequent on the borders of ditches, St. George. June.

No. 260. *Tricuspid pulchella* Torr. Bot. Whip. Rep., p. 156.

No. 261. *Aristida purpurea* Nutt. Steud. Gram. p. 134.

No. 262. *Adiantum Capillus-Veneris* L. Moist rocks about springs near St. George.

———. *Notholena tenera* Gillies. Crevices of perpendicular limestone rocks in a deep ravine near the base of Beaver-dam mountains, twelve miles southwest of St. George, May. Hitherto found only in Chili and Bolivia. The present specimens are smaller and more delicate than those from S. America, but not otherwise different. From *N. Fendleri* and *N. dealbata* it may be distinguished by the oblong outline of the frond and the entire absence of white powder beneath.—Prof. D. C. EATON.

No. 263. *Notholena Parryi* n. sp. Caudex short, inclined, laden with rather rigid lance-acuminate fulvous scales having a blackish mid-rib; stipes 1½-3 inches long-tufted, dark brown, minutely striated, pubescent with white articulated often gland-bearing hairs; fronds as long as the stipes, oblong-lanceolate, about tripinnate, lower pinnae distant; segments crowded, roundish obovate, about one line long, densely covered above with entangled white hairs like those of the stipe, and beneath with a similar pale-brown tomentum; sporangia blackish, when ripe projecting beyond the margins of the segments.—Crevices of basaltic rocks near St. George. April.—Prof. D. C. EATON.

———. *Ecidium biforme* n. sp. Peridia clustered, some short with a wide entire mouth, others elongated with the mouth more or less lacerated, the wall-cells mostly pentagonal or hexagonal; spores sub-globose, golden yellow. .0007 to .0008 inch in diameter.—Parasitic on both sides of a leaf of *Heliotropium Curassavicum* L., St. George, May. The peculiar feature of this species is in the peridia, which are either long or short, and equally abundant on both sides of the leaf, projecting each way from the same subiculum.—C. H. PECK.

ERRATA.

Page 16, 13th line from bottom, for *Phacelia crassifolia* Torr. read *Phacelia pulchella* n. sp.

Page 16, 7th line from bottom, for *Phacelia curvipes* n. sp. (?) read *Phacelia cephalotis* n. sp.

Page 16, 6th line from bottom, for *P. Palmeri* Torr. read *P. integrifolia* Torr.

Page 18, 10th line from top, for *Calochortus* read *Calochortus*.

Page 18, 18th line from top, for *Capillus-veneris* L. read *Capillus-Veneris* L.

Page 20, 15th line from bottom, for *polygaloides* read *polygaloides*.

Page 201, 11th line from bottom, for *Trifolium Bolanderi* read *Trifolium Kingii*.